SYNOPSIS

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THE IMPACT OF TASAR INDUSTRY ON THE LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN JHARKHAND

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The Impact of Tasar Industry on the Livelihood Development of Tribal Communities in Jharkhand

1 state of the art and problem to be investigated

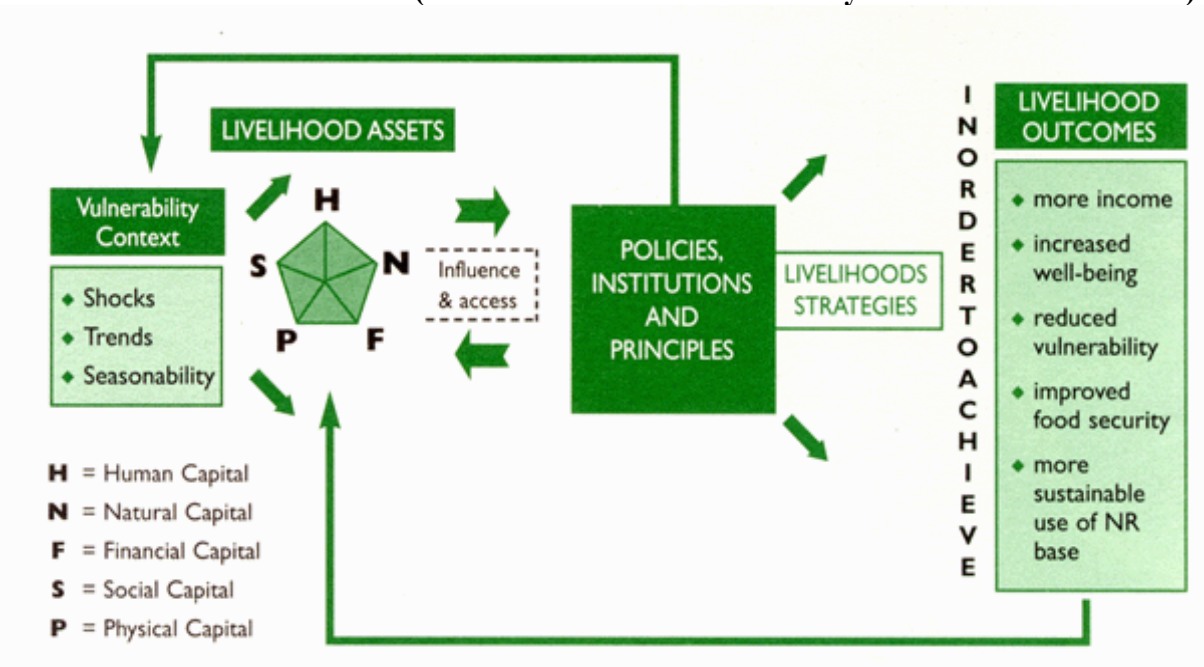
Tasar sericulture has shaped livelihoods in Jharkhand's tribal communities for centuries. The production of tasar fabric is an essential aspect of medieval society, and it shares a close relationship with mulberry silk. This is evident in Sanskrit texts, where kosa silk is also mentioned. The term "tasar" refers to the shuttle used by weavers, as described in ancient Hindu scriptures. In India, adorning oneself with silk held significant religious importance during rituals and ceremonies. Silk production has a significant impact on the lives of people in Jharkhand, affecting their economy, society, and culture. India, following China, ranks second in global silk production. Silk is considered the most elegant textile worldwide and is referred to as the "Queen of Textiles." At the same time, it represents a source of livelihood for millions of people, as it is highly employment-oriented, low in capital investment, and remunerative. The tasar silk industry in Jharkhand plays a crucial role in the state's economy, known for its unique charm and traditional significance. Tasar silk, a wild silk variety, has been a part of the cultural and economic landscape of Jharkhand for centuries, with the industry's roots tracing back to the dense forests of Jharkhand, where tribal communities have been engaged in sericulture practices to produce this exquisite silk variety.

Jharkhand's Tasar silk was officially certified as "organic silk" in October 2008, signifying that no chemicals were used in its production and that it is environmentally friendly. Following this certification, a total of 3300 farmers were registered for the production of 30 million organic silk cocoons. Additionally, 2300 weavers were involved in this initiative.[1] The Tussar silk industry, which is supported by esteemed institutions such as The Central Silk Board and its subsidiary, the Central Tussar Research and Training Institute in Ranchi, has been at the forefront of research, development, and training since its establishment in 1964. These efforts have resulted in significant improvements in silk production and have had a transformative impact on the lives of vulnerable and marginalized tribal communities in Jharkhand. The sericulture programmers are meeting eight of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030. Tasar culture had provided income vis-versa livelihood by creating 50-125 man-days. Cent percent of respondents were found to be consuming better food, enjoy better housing (98.00%) have better cultivation (75.00%), have good clothing (73.33%), and availing transport facilities due to Tasar cultivation [2]. Tasar silk, constituting 80% of India's production, is predominantly cultivated in Jharkhand. This rural art form not only sustains cultural heritage but also empowers marginalized communities. Approximately 11 individuals find employment for every kilogram of raw silk produced, making Jharkhand a pivotal state in the tasar industry, supporting around 1.5 lakh peasants across various stages of sericulture such as rearing, reeling, spinning, and weaving [3]. Sericulture is divided into two sectors namely farm and industry. The farm sector involves growing silk warm to produce cocoons and eggs. Reeling, twisting, dyeing, printing, finishing, and knitting from the industry sector (Srivastav et al.2005). My synopsis is based on the Tasar industry activities like reeling, weaving, and value addition (artisan) in terms of finishing.

Livelihood is a term commonly used in English and refers to a means of "securing the necessities of life". The Oxford Dictionary defines it as such, with its roots in the Old English word "lifted," which means "way of life" and is derived from the word "lif," meaning life, and "lad," meaning course. The word "hood" later became associated with the term "livelihood" to denote a condition or quality, originating from the Old English word "had," which means person, condition, or quality. The definition of livelihood as "the necessities of life" is frequently cited and can be understood as the assets, activities, and access, including natural,

physical, human, financial, and social capital, that determine an individual's or household's living. This definition was introduced by Ellis (2000,10).

DFI (Department for International Development)-sustainable rural livelihood framework (After Carney 1998).



Livelihood outcomes:

For example: more income, better health, more access to quality education, reduced Vulnerability to socks, improved feed security more.

The above framework is suggested by DFI because only income data can fully reflect the ability and planning to receive the benefits of a development project. Based on livelihood assets elements clearly show the outcome result of livelihood and fulfilment of desired progress at the family and community level. Livelihood generation is a major potential of sericulture and the silk industry. Sericulture has emerged as the most important cash crop with the least investment, low gestation period, high employment potential, and remunerative return. It is well-suited to the agrarian economy of the Tribal population. Suitable for every section of society, including big farmers, landless individuals, aged persons, youth, men, and women, sericulture involves simple technology that is easy to understand and adopt. Sericulture has provided downstream employment and income generation in rural and semi-urban areas, with high participation from low-income and socially underprivileged groups [4].

Human Asset	Physical Asset	Social Asset	Financial Asset	Natural Asset	Livelihood Outcomes
Highest level of education possessed by the household.	The main water source for drinking.	Holding a position in society.	Total income from the main occupation.	Ownership of land can be food used for security agriculture.	Food security.
Working experience for the current job.	The main water source is used by the family for other purposes such as cooking and washing.	Involvement in agriculture association.	Income source from other economics activities/part-time job.	Natural resources assistance from relevant agencies ex-soil, seeds, fertilization, pesticides, etc.	Health security.
Knowledge level of the current job.	Type of toilet.	Relationships with officials from relevant agencies with is responsible for assisting, ex-welfare department& promotional bodies.	Another source of income (from non-economic activities such as pension, and scholarship).	Level of natural resources given.	
Knowledge concerning how to obtain aid from the government or any other agencies.	Housing characteristics.	The level of involvement in the polities party.		Ownership of livestock.	
	The fuel type is usually used by households for cooking. Vehicle ownership, Homeownership.				

(Table1) [5] Roslina and Shomzaeffa (2014) The Sustainable Livelihood Index: A Tool to Assess the Ability and Preparedness of the Rural Poor in Receiving Entrepreneurial Project

It is important to select parameters, which are representative indicators of all these sectors of human life. The five groups of assets namely human, physical, social, and financial assets, and two groups of livelihood outcomes namely food security and health states [5].

The Tasar silk promotion bodies in Jharkhand.

1. The tasar silk industry is being promoted widely through premier bodies like **the Central Silk Board industry** and its subsidiary i.**e. Central Tussar Research and Training Institute Ranchi**. Which has undertaken research and development and training programs since its establishment in 1964.

2. **The Jharkhand State Khadi and Gram Udyog** have taken steps to train more weavers and improve the quality and design of the silk sarees.

3. **Jharkhand silk textile and handicraft development** (Jharcraft). Responsible for promoting post-cocoon sericulture activities from cocoon to fabric. Reeling, weaving, & value addition like painting and embroidery.

4. Tasar Development Foundation (TDF) runs livelihood projects in **"PRADAN"** (Professional Assistance for development action) non-government and non-profit – organization. The initiative began in Godda district of Jharkhand. And farmers sell their products" PALASH".

4. **SILKS** (sericulture information linkages and knowledge system, central silk board, Ministry of Textile, Government of India Bangalore), make silk park in Kharsawan, jasidh& Giridig district.

All the above promotional bodies **JHARCRAFT** and the **Central Silk Board** weave better lives in Jharkhand. They empower women, create jobs, and nurture sericulture. These are like skilled weavers, intricately crafting better lives for people in Jharkhand.

2. Literature review

Ssemugenze et al (2021) conducted on the study regarding the Sericulture is a present and future viable investment for sustainable socio-economic development. The main findings of the paper emphasize the socio-economic impact of the sericulture industry, showcasing its role in improving livelihoods, creating employment, and boosting rural economies and the outcome measured in the study includes social and economic livelihood upliftment, enhancement of sustainable livelihood, contribution to livestock production improvement, generation of foreign revenue, and extension of sericulture applications to various new areas.

Mishra (2021) study and highlights of the Tasar Silk Industry in Jharkhand, emphasizing its production, employment opportunities, ethical value, promotion through premier bodies, and potential for sustainable development. The methodology likely involved a review of Tasar sericulture practices in Jharkhand, information gathered from premier bodies like The Central Silk Board and the Central Tasar Research and Training Institute, and an analysis of the industry's impact on tribal communities and the outcomes measured was Status and prospects of the Tasar Silk Industry in Jharkhand, including production, employment, and future growth potential, as well as foreign demand for Tasar silk.

Simon et al (2020) study and highlights the Micro, small, and medium enterprises have an important role in the local economy in driving economic activity to the international level. The methodology used in the study is a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach, involving data collection through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation study. The research is descriptive and aims to describe MSMEs in Celawan Village.

K. Sharma (2020) examined the Sericulture is a multidisciplinary activity consisting of mulberry leaf production, silkworm rearing (cocoon production), silk reeling (yarn production), twisting, Warp and weft making, printing and dyeing, weaving, finishing, garment designing, marketing, etc. The methodology used in the study Women's participation is highlighted, with a focus on capacity building, training, and empowerment with outcomes measure had Economic impact on rural people in terms of income generation and employment opportunities. Main finding was MSMEs play a strategic role in national economic development by contributing to economic growth, employment, and the distribution of development results.

M.A et al (2014) conducted a study about tribal communities of Jharkhand, India, investigated manpower potential**,** employment status**,** and forest-based livelihood opportunities**.** It revealed a high percentage of unemployment among the labor force, emphasizing the need for diversified employment options. The current methodology employed a range of approaches, including secondary data analysis, primary field surveys with personal interviews and participatory rural appraisal tools such as semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. Data were collected from sample villages using a multi-stage random sampling technique.The study's outcomes were measured in terms of the number of workers engaged as family labor for a specified number of man-days per annum and the potential

employment opportunities generated by forest-based livelihood interventions in terms of man-days per annum and income in Rupees.

Islam et al (2014) focus on predictive variables of livelihood assets, status of tribal communities in Jharkhand using correlation, regression, and path analyses of the contributor variables of livelihood assets status must be improved to accelerate the forest resources-based livelihood diversifications, promotion, and development of tribal communities in the Bundu block of Ranchi district in Jharkhand. These study outcome measures were various socio-personal, economic, psychological, communication and situational variables were positively correlated with the livelihood assets status of tribal communities. The level of aspiration was the only variable making a positive and significant contribution to the livelihood assets status.

Islam et al (2014) emphasized that the status of forest-based tribal livelihoods in a specific region, highlighting income and employment generated through forest resources, as well as key encouraging and discouraging factors influencing these livelihoods. The methodology involved personal interviews with selected respondents using structured interview schedules, personal observations in sample villages, and a multi-stage random sampling technique. Observational, Cross-sectional, Descriptive study design show the outcome measured that Overall income generated through forest resources (Rs. 6990.85/household/annum), Employment generated through forest resources (108.04 man-days/household/annum), Perceived effectiveness of various factors influencing forest-based tribal livelihoods.

S.Dewangan et al (2013) conducted a study on Sericulture occupies a place of pride in the rural economy and can be practiced even with very low land holdings. The methodology involves analyzing the impact of developmental initiatives on the socio-economic progress of tribal masses and focusing on the increased returns from sericulture as a result of these development programs. The primary data was collected through a personal interview method using a structured interview schedule standardized by Nagaraja [1989].

Ranjana et al (2013) conducted a study about CSR initiatives undertaken by Tata Steel for the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) in Jharkhand, focusing on the Birhor and Savar tribes, to create employability and highlight the impact of these activities based on primary data collected from 5 villages. The main findings include understanding CSR activities by Tata Steel for PTG in Jharkhand, highlighting their impact, and focusing on initiatives by the Tribal Cultural Society. The study designed by observational and outcome measured was the impact of CSR activities on employability and well-being of the PTG in Jharkhand.

Dewangan (2013) conducted a study the benefits of sericulture as a cash crop with high returns and low investment, especially for rural and tribal populations, highlight its role in providing employment, and income generation. The methodology involved personal interviews using a structured interview schedule to collect data and finding was Sericulture is a highly profitable and low-investment agricultural activity with significant employment potential, contributing to raising the economic status of the farming community and earning foreign revenue. Study design was Observational, cross-sectional, descriptive to outcome measured Average annual income from sericulture occupation Average monthly income and expenditure of families involved in sericulture.

E.R.Rao(2012) examined the importance of sericulture in rural development in India, The methodology used in the study involved examining the impact of sericulture as a non-

agricultural practice on rural poverty alleviation and employment in specific regions of India. Specific data on acreage under different types of silk cultivation and the duration of employment for respondents were collected and analyzed. Observational study design applied to find the outcome measured that Sericulture can significantly contribute to poverty alleviation and increased income for rural populations in India.

P.Narasaiah et al (2008) study and highlights the sericulture is Agro-based cottage industries play a crucial role in strengthening industrial and agricultural linkages, promoting integrated development, and transforming rural economies. The study is based on secondary data collected and the outcome measure are Transformation of a stagnant rural economy into a dynamic and buoyant industrial economy.

Problem to be investigated

The proposed Ph.D. The research will examine "The Impact of Tasar Industry on The Livelihood Development of Tribal Communities in Jharkhand". The motivation behind this study is rooted in the recognition of tasar textile production as a significant economic and cultural force in Jharkhand. Understanding the multifaceted effects of this industry on tribal lives is crucial for informed decision-making, policy formulation, and sustainable development of livelihood. The investigation is motivated by the following factors: social impact, economic empowerment, cultural preservation, sustainable development, and policy recommendations. The study aims to highlight the positive social changes and challenges faced by tribal communities involved in Tasar silk production, assess the extent to which tasar textile production contributes to the economic empowerment of tribal artisans and their communities, explore how tasar textile plays a role in preserving and promoting the rich cultural heritage of Jharkhand's tribal communities, identify opportunities and challenges related to sustainable practices in tasar silk production for the benefit of both artisans and the environment, and provide insights and recommendations for policymakers, NGOs, and other stakeholders to enhance the positive impact of tasar textile production on tribal lives.

3. Objectives of the research

The main objectives of the study are as following: -

1)To study the involvement of tribal peoples in different segments of Tasar industries.

2)To study the impact of Tasar industries on the socio-economic status of tribal people.

3) To know the impact of Tasar industries on the livelihood of tribal people**.**

Research Hypothesis

1) There are many tribal peoples involved in different segments of Tasar industries.

2) The socioeconomic status of tribal people is influenced by Tasar textile industry.

3) There is a positive impact of the Tasar industry on the livelihood of tribal people.

4. Research Design and Methodology

The research design for the study of the Tasar silk industry in **Saraikela**, Singhbhum (East), district in both **descriptive** and **exploratory**. This element aims to map out the present condition of the industry, analyzing its impact on the local economy, society, and environment. Exploratory research serves to identify potential areas for expansion and discern the key challenges and prospects within the industry

Source of Data

Primary Data: Data will be collected through structured schedules and extensive field visits to selected districts and villages known for practicing Tasar sericulture.

Secondary Data: A comprehensive review of existing literature, including reports, journals, books, and reliable online resources, will supplement primary data, ensuring a robust dataset for analysis.

Data Analysis: The collected data will undergo both descriptive and inferential statistical analysis to interpret the results. By combining both statistics, the study will provide a detailed understanding of the variables at play within the Jharkhand Tasar silk industry and its socio-economic and livelihood facets.

Expected Outcomes: Upon completion, the research is expected to yield detailed insights into the state of the Tasar silk industry, associated trends, and potential areas for sustainable growth and socio-economic development.

Selection of variables on which data to be collected: -Tasar silk industry and tribal people working in these industries. The independent and dependent variables are essential to comprehending the relationship between the Tasar industry and the welfare of tribal groups, as demonstrated by the study "The Impact of Tasar Industry on the Livelihood Development of Tribal Communities in Jharkhand." The independent variables include Tasar sericulture practices, promotion efforts, investment in the industry, and foreign demand for Tasar silk.

These factors can significantly influence the dependent variables, including livelihood development, quality of life, and sustainable development. The study examines how these variables interact to affect the well-being of tribal communities in Jharkhand.

Sample size and selection: - This study investigates how the Tasar industry affects the livelihood development of tribal communities in Jharkhand. The research includes a sample of 200 tribal individuals, equally divided between women and men. Purposive sampling will be used for sample selection.

significance of the study: The main purpose of the study is the lives of tribal communities through sustainable development of the Tasar industry. The Tasar industry has a significant influence on the livelihoods of tribal communities in Jharkhand by providing employment and income to a large number of tribal farmers (Mishra, 2021). In addition to this, the industry also plays a vital role in the forest-based livelihoods of these communities. It promotes self-sufficiency in non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and supports livestock rearing (Islam,

2014). However, the industry also faces challenges such as labour-intensive work and limited marketing facilities (Islam, 2014). Despite these obstacles, the Tasar industry holds great potential for improving the living standards of tribal communities in Jharkhand (Mishra, 2021).

Limitations

Research papers also have some limitations that should be considered when interpreting their findings or implications. The present study will be limited only tribal communities in Jharkhand. Focus on tasar silk industry how to positively effect on livelihood of tribal not other communities.

7. Chapterisation

1. Introduction

2. Review of literature

3. Research methodology

4. Result and Discussion

5. Conclusion and suggestion

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*Appendix

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